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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. J. BARROWS,
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Wall Streets, oct15dawf

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Groceries, 2nd Street, Lappin's block, east side of 3rd, Janesville, Wis. oct15dawf

S. P. COLLEGE, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hotel, 2nd Street, Janesville, Wis. oct15dawf

M. S. JOHNSON,
Dentist. Office in Beale's Hotel, 2nd Street, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. oct15dawf

KNOX LTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law. Hyatt's block, Janesville, Wis. oct15dawf

J. H. W. NANS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. oct15dawf

WILLIAM MERRILL,
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner. Office Lappin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin. oct15dawf

ELDERGE & PEASE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office in Myers block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. oct15dawf

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academy St., a few rods south of Milwaukee Street, Janesville, Wis. oct15dawf

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Empire block, Janesville, Wisconsin. oct15dawf

E. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main Street, nearly opposite the American Express Office. oct15dawf

CASE & REIGAN,
Attorneys at Law. Office in Lappin's block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. oct15dawf

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. oct15dawf

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in May's block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Milwaukee streets. oct15dawf

I. O. O. F.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, in Lappin's block, on Wednesday Evening of each week. oct15dawf

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
Smith & Bowler, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Sugar, Lard, Beans and Shells, and all kinds of merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. oct15dawf

BOOTS & SHOES.
A LARGE INVOICE OF FRESH GOODS Just Received. oct15dawf

I DESIRE to inform my numerous patrons and the public generally that I have just received from the most reliable makers with a large and well-selected stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which, for variety of styles and excellence of workmanship, CANNOT BE BEAT. oct15dawf

Look at the list of a few articles named below: Men's Split, Buff, of Black, Patent, Slaughter and Sign of Big Boot, opposite McKay & Bro's, Main Street, Janesville. oct15dawf

BROGANS, at prices ranging from 90 cts to \$2.00. oct15dawf

OXFORD TIES, Men's of, Pat, Glore, of, Gt and Grate. oct15dawf

Sewed and Pegged Congress, Men's of, Pat, Glore, of, Gt and Grate. oct15dawf

Men's Split, Buff, of Black, Patent, Slaughter and Sign of Big Boot, opposite McKay & Bro's, Main Street, Janesville. oct15dawf

LADIES' KID COUG HEEL, from \$1.00 to \$2.50. oct15dawf

BOOTS, from 75 cts to \$1.75. oct15dawf

SLIPPERS, Ladies' Kid, Lasting, Carpet and Toilet. oct15dawf

Boys' Misses' and Childrens' Wear, at prices ranging from 40 cts to \$1.50. oct15dawf

Less Money than any other concern can do. I am not guessing, but telling a plain simple truth. I have now in store a good stock of oct15dawf

Custom Made Work, and am prepared, as usual, to MANUFACTURE TO ORDER oct15dawf

With despatch and reasonable rates. oct15dawf

For the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the same. I would solicit a call from all about purchasing, feeling well assured that I can save them a Milwaukee, Chicago or Rochester profit. oct15dawf

Sign of Big Boot, opposite McKay & Bro's, Main Street, Janesville. oct15dawf

Piano Forte and Organ! oct15dawf

MRS. S. FOORD, oct15dawf

Will be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it, oct15dawf

PIANO FORT & ORGAN MUSIC, oct15dawf

Harmony and thorough bass. Residence on Jackson Street, three doors south of the Methodist church. oct15dawf

N.B. Instruction given at the residence of her pupils. oct15dawf

NEW TABLETS and Question Papers at oct15dawf

McKAY & BRO oct15dawf

The Jessup Grain Drill!

Improved and Made by **R. J. RICHARDSON.**

THE satisfaction which the Richardson Drill gave in 1892 has induced me to

Make Double the Number for 1893.

The principle of the Drill is all that was at first claimed for it. The experience of 1892 enables me to make them just

Adapted to the Peculiarities of this Soil,

which is very different from

More than three hundred of these drills were used in the spring of 1892, and it is universally conceded that the Richardson Drill is

PERFECTLY ACCURATE

In the quantity of Seed Sown per Acre, and that it is easily adjusted to any quantity desired. It is also conceded that the Richardson Drill is the

Lightest Draft and the Easiest for the Team

any Drill yet introduced.

The drill of 1892 is readily changed from double to single rank. The points are longer, sharper and heavier than those of 1892, which render them better adapted to the hard and crusty soil of early fall plowing.

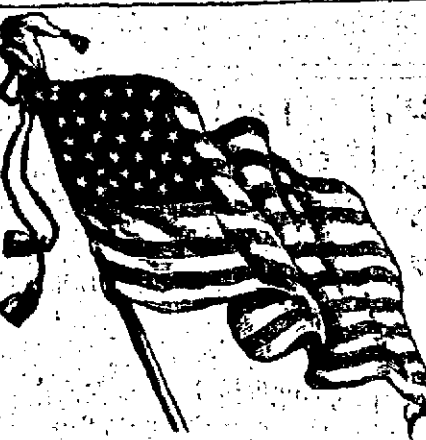
Notwithstanding this

Large Advance on Material

we have concluded to offer our drills at the

SAME PRICE

as in 1892, which is as follows: 9 tooth, \$75; 10 tooth, \$75; 11 tooth, \$80; 12 tooth, \$85; 13 tooth, \$90; 14 tooth, \$95; 15 tooth, \$100; 16 tooth, \$105; 17 tooth, \$110; 18 tooth, \$115; 19 tooth, \$120; 20 tooth, \$125; 21 tooth, \$130; 22 tooth, \$135; 23 tooth, \$140; 24 tooth, \$145; 25 tooth, \$150; 26 tooth, \$155; 27 tooth, \$160; 28 tooth, \$165; 29 tooth, \$170; 30 tooth, \$175; 31 tooth, \$180; 32 tooth, \$185; 33 tooth, \$190; 34 tooth, \$195; 35 tooth, \$200; 36 tooth, \$205; 37 tooth, \$210; 38 tooth, \$215; 39 tooth, \$220; 40 tooth, \$225; 41 tooth, \$230; 42 tooth, \$235; 43 tooth, \$240; 44 tooth, \$245; 45 tooth, \$250; 46 tooth, \$255; 47 tooth, \$260; 48 tooth, \$265; 49 tooth, \$270; 50 tooth, \$275; 51 tooth, \$280; 52 tooth, \$285; 53 tooth, \$290; 54 tooth, \$295; 55 tooth, \$300; 56 tooth, \$305; 57 tooth, \$310; 58 tooth, \$315; 59 tooth, \$320; 60 tooth, \$325; 61 tooth, \$330; 62 tooth, \$335; 63 tooth, \$340; 64 tooth, \$345; 65 tooth, \$350; 66 tooth, \$355; 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Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Loss of the Indiana.

The capture of the federal gunboat Indiana by the rebels is confirmed by the dispatch of Admiral Porter, who censures the commander for not carrying out his instructions. It looks as if the rebels are better prepared to meet our gunboats below Vicksburg than has been supposed. The little resistance made to their passage has been a matter of surprise and comment, but if we send our boats down one at a time, and they are captured, we need not apprehend much difficulty in running by the batteries at Vicksburg. Perhaps, however, our naval commanders have learned enough by past experience to avoid disasters of the kind in the future.

Resignation of Gen. Sigel.

The resignation of this brave and talented officer will be regretted by the whole country. No reason is given, but it may be supposed to be the same which has made Gen. Sigel's position so uncomfortable ever since he was ordered to report at Washington, and that is the insolent treatment of Gen. Halleck. This latter officer considers it a part of his duty to insult or treat with neglect and coldness all officers who do not agree with him in his pro-slavery opinions, or who are not his favorites for other reasons. Gen. Cassius M. Clay says that when he offered his services to Gen. Halleck, he "was received in such manner that Secretary Chase, who was present, and who had urged me to take a command by the most pressing arguments, was satisfied, as well as myself, that I could not serve the country, or my own reputation, by entering the service. Justice to the country and my own character for frankness demanded of me to say that I regarded Gen. Halleck as too intensely pro-slavery to do justice to any man of my views of the great political issues pending."

Bank Taxation in Congress.

The conference committee of the two houses of congress on the point of difference on financial measures came to an agreement on Saturday. The report decides that the senate shall recede from the amendment taxing banks prospectively two per cent, and shall adopt the house graduation scale. It further decides that the house shall agree to a tax of one half per cent semi-annually additional to the graduated scale tax, and also to a tax of eight per cent annually on the amount of deposit above the amount of circulation. The committee agrees that the banking law shall be so modified as to impose the same tax on banks to be organized under its provisions as are already imposed on all other banks. This ends the protracted labors over the financial measure, substantially. Mr. Chase is successful, has carried his points, and is henceforth responsible for the results of his own financial schemes.

In the house, on Saturday, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes on the bank duty clause of the finance bill, made a report thereon, which, after explanation by him was adopted by the house.

What the Rebels think of the Democracy.

The Southern Literary Messenger of January, published at Richmond, has a long article on the war question. It pronounces the scheme of Vallandigham to unite the north-western states with the south as impracticable. "Separation or eternal war is our motto—unless; but it will be time five years hence to enter into particulars." It declares that slavery is their greatest element of power in the confederacy. Slavery, it says, "prevents too heavy an influx from foreign shores of that class of population devoted to manual pursuits, another bulwark against the encroachment of those tendencies to democracy, which have been the Pandora's box of disintegration and ruin to our republic." Those people from "foreign shores" who applauded Train must like this, and democrats ought to appreciate the compliment to their party. Democracy a Pandora's box? And this from "our southern brethren." But worse than this the Messenger declares that in "the presence of the young confederacy, democracy may veil the features of her prophet and seek in humility and retirement from the theater of active conflict to efface the blood-stained record of her crimes."

We have been telling the democratic party, these many years, that the southern aristocracy despise them, and that slavery is the natural foe of free institutions, but notwithstanding the palpable facts, and the fact, and the abuse that has been heaped upon them, they still cling to the south, even in its treason. Such servility and want of spirit never was before recorded in the history of the human race.

The number of furloughs granted at the War Office in Washington, averages two hundred and fifty per day.

Important Resolutions on Foreign Mediation.

The Senate committee on foreign relations have reported a preamble and resolutions on the subject of mediation, which are quite important. The committee, although composed of men of various shades of opinion, were unanimous in their agreement upon these resolutions. They were drawn up by Mr. Sumner, and had the hearty support of Messrs. Davis of Kentucky and Henderson of Missouri, as well as the other members of the committee, and will doubtless be adopted by both houses with nearly equal unanimity. The following is a synopsis of them:

The preamble sets forth the recognition of the proposition of mediation from France, and says that, as the idea of intervention may be regarded as practicable by foreign governments, they may be led to proceedings tending to embarrass friendly relations. It is consequently the duty of congress to prevent misunderstanding by a declaration of opinion.

The first resolution declares, that while congress has accepted foreign mediation on international questions, it cannot receive it from foreign powers in arresting domestic troubles, and will regard a proposition of foreign intervention as unsound and inadvisable.

The second resolution sets forth that the United States is grappling with a rebellion which is seeking the destruction of the Republic, to erect a new power whose cornerstone shall be slavery; and that foreign interference can but hinder this undertaking, and will consequently be looked upon by us as an unfriendly act.

The third resolution asserts that the rebellion was encouraged by the hope that cotton was king; and that, if it is not sustained by this hope, it must yield to the authority of the national government. It is the duty of foreign governments to frankly inform the chiefs of the rebellion that their attempt to found a new government, with slavery as its cornerstone, is offensive to civilization and the moral sense of mankind.

The fourth resolution expresses confidence in the justice of the cause of the United States, which is that of good government and human rights, and announces that the war will be vigorously prosecuted until the final and just peace is achieved, and the transmission of these resolutions to ministers of the United States in foreign countries, that the declarations and protests set forth may be communicated to the governments to which they are accredited.

Arrival of the Ship George Griswold in England.

Our readers will recollect that a ship has been dispatched from this country to England with contributions of flour and wheat for the suffering operatives of Lancashire. The vessel arrived at Liverpool on the 10th of February. We quote the following from the New York Tribune's correspondence:

The Griswold had been telegraphed from the pilot station, and much interest was consequently evinced on her approach. A great number of ships passed up going out, and they began to display their flags in the style. At the port near the New Brighton steam ferry landing, the English colors were handsomely dipped, and the ship answered the compliment. We had the stars and stripes at the mizzen, the private signal of the Griswold firm at the main, and the British ensign at the fore. The British battery at the commencement of the docks, now saluted us with 21 guns, to which our flag replied. The shipping, as far as could be seen, displayed their colors, and every staff on shore, in sight, in Liverpool and Birkenhead, followed suit. It was a splendid exhibition of national feeling, rising amid the gorgon of sectional strife and above the smoke of war, worthy of being passed into history.

The Liverpool chamber of commerce at once proceeded to take such steps as reflect credit on the gentleman controlling it. They immediately voted an address to Capt. Hunt, on the arrival and mission of the Griswold, which is published in the Mercury in advance of its presentation. A copy is inclosed.

Persons from Lancashire, Kent, and other parts, visited the ship this morning, and will go back with their many remembrances of the occasion. One gentleman from Manchester, who goes there by rail this evening, took with him some specimens of our bread, to show to the suffering masses, as proof positive that relief is at hand.

WHAT OUR SOLDIERS WANT FROM TOWN FURNISHES.—G. B. Stutz, sanitary agent of this state, writing to the Governor from Helena, says that from some over eight vegetable rations have not been issued to the troops in sufficient quantities, and he urges upon the people to contribute such articles as sourkraut, turnip and beet pickles, horse radish root, onions, potatoes, beets, turnips, &c. He says the supply of bandages and lint appear abundant.

NEARLY BURNED OUT.—An attempt was recently made to burn out the Appleton Crescent office, and in removing the contents of the office, considerable damage was done. Ryan & Bro's loss is estimated at between \$300 and \$400. Damage to the building not over \$100. The whole loss is covered by insurance in the Aetna. The Motor thinks it was the work of an incendiary, and says that the office has been threatened with destruction in consequence of the Senator's course in the discharge of his duty as a city official, in one instance, in arresting and bringing to trial a person for selling or procuring liquor for an Indian; and in others in suppressing unlicensed whiskey shops and "hell-holes."

FROM MURKESBORO.—[Extract from a letter in the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Murkeshboro, Feb. 22.]

So far as we can learn, three divisions of Bragg's army (Wilbert, McGowan's and Cheatham's) are at Shelbyville, twenty-four miles south of this place, at the terminus of a short branch railroad that runs from the main Chattanooga road. The rest of his army is mainly at Tullahoma, on the latter road, a few miles from Shelbyville. Duck river seems to be Bragg's present line of defense. I don't think it is a very advantageous line for him, as the north bank of the stream is higher by far, and steeper than the south bank. I speak from personal knowledge of the vicinity of Shelbyville. The reports of their fortifying about Tullahoma and Shelbyville are conflicting. The better opinion seems to be that most of their entrenching is going on at Bridgeport and Chattanooga. I need not tell Bragg whether we have been reinforced or not. When Rosecrans marches on him again, he will find out about it.

Gen. Halleck estimates the number of deserters from the army of the Potomac at 22,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Admiral Porter telegraphs Sec'y Welles as follows: "I regret to inform you that the Indiana has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The same Webb and Queen of the West attacked her 26 miles from Vicksburg and rammed her until she surrendered, all of which can be traced to a non-compliance with instructions. Don't know particulars."

HALIFAX, March 2.

The steamer Delta, from St. Thomas, Feb. 20th, reports that the rebel privateer Florida captured and burnt, on the 12th of Feb., the ship Jacob Bell from China for New York, with a cargo of sixteen hundred tons of tea.

St. Louis, March 1.

Our army lines now extend from Fayetteville westward to Webster's Falls, 10 miles below Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory. A portion of the 10th Illinois cavalry holds Fayetteville, with the 1st Arkansas cavalry. The Harrisonville and Independence are now being held by seven times in five weeks by the guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The senate passed the conscription bill at one o'clock this (Sunday) morning, just as it came from the house. It is therefore a law, excepting the signature of the President. Seven democratic speeches were made against the bill during yesterday and last night.

The principal provisions of the new law may be summed up thus: All males between 18 and 45, except idiots and those convicted of crime, are to be enrolled and subject to draft by the President, and the President is authorized to exempt any class of persons from the draft. All other persons drafted can be released from draft by paying \$300, or less if the war department shall decide on a smaller sum. The provost marshals who are to be appointed to enforce the conscription may arrest without warrant all persons charged with treasonable practices, but such persons must be turned over immediately to civil authorities for trial on these charges. The other provisions of the bill relate to court martial, consolidation of reduced regiments, &c.—of no general interest to the public at large.

There was no resort to parliamentary tactics to defeat the bill, as has been intimated; but it was again opened in the senate to full and free discussion, and the friends of the measure did not call the roll till its opponents had made all their speeches and offered their amendments.

A. E. Butterworth, of Carlisle, Ill.; Robert L. Sweeney, of Marion, Ill.; Thos. D. Stillwell, of Fremont, Ohio, and F. J. Foster, of Carlin, Ill., have been appointed examining pension surgeons.

John C. Cochrane's resignation has been accepted by the President. He designs in other fields to continue his support of the war for the Union.

Last night McDowell gave an entertainment to his staff, at his residence in this city. He goes on Monday to organize the court for the investigation of cotton frauds. The place of holding the court has been changed from Cairo to St. Louis.

The reception at the executive mansion to-day was, if anything, larger and more brilliant than any which has yet taken place at the residence of the President.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal from Vicksburg, 23d, writes that an enormous fleet appeared this morning. Everything looks as though the enemy was about ready to commence an attack.

Persons acquainted with the country on the Yazoo Pass and Cold Water river say, if the enemy succeed in getting gunboats in the Cold Water they can never get out, and an army of 1000 could hold at bay and destroy an invading force of 10,000.

New York, March 2. Flour dull and scarce. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn better, more doing. Stocks down. Gold lower, 71 1/2.

CINCINNATI, March 3.

A special to the Commercial, from Murfreesboro, 2d, says: An expedition, comprising 2,600 cavalry and infantry, left Murfreesboro, yesterday, and encountered the enemy at Bradyville. After severe fighting the enemy was driven from the town. Loss 5 killed, 20 wounded, and 89 captured, also 300 new saddles and accoutrements and a lot of military ordnance and baggage. The enemy were a portion of Morgan's division. Our loss half killed.

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SENATE.—Mr. Powell spoke till half past three when he moved to adjourn, rejected. Mr. Bayard spoke till half past four against the bill. The question then recurred on agreeing to the report of the conference committee. The chairman, Pomeroy, declared the report agreed to, at a quarter to five the senate adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 3.

The steamer Chickering from New Orleans 23d is arrived. It is believed the rebels are carrying the Heister Landing on an iron clad gunboat. The Essex picked up near Port Hudson four torpedoes, each containing 200 pounds of powder. The leaves below Baton Rouge and in St. Charles parish have been made safe against overflow. Orders have been issued by Banks forbidding the taking away of negroes from any of the plantations by any officer or other person in the United States service without authority from headquarters.

LET UNION MEN ORGANIZE.—At the request of republicans and Union men from other portions of the state, we republish the preamble and constitution recently adopted by the Union League of this city, as a good model for Union men to organize upon throughout the state. It is broad enough to admit all except copperheads.—Madison Journal.

We can cordially endorse this recommendation. The preamble and constitution of the Union League of Madison were copied from the preamble and constitution of the Union Club of the City of Janesville; the former being the same in substance where it is not identical in language, and at least nine-tenths of the latter being an exact copy, without the change of a letter or a syllable. This "model" statement of the reasons for such an organization, and the constitution for it, were prepared by B. B. Eldridge, esq., of this city, and is as good for imitation in other parts of the state as in Madison. We hope and expect our Madison friends will do credit to their Janesville parent.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for Indiana, four persons have been convicted of treason, in offering resistance to the capture of deserters. No sentence has yet been passed upon them.

LATELY NATIONALLY ANTICIPATED.

The Detroit Tribune remarks that there is little probability that we shall have any colder weather during the season; it is believed that navigation will be resumed as early as day.

Mr. Powell moved to adjourn. Rejected.

Mr. Grimes moved to authorize the sergeant-at-arms to request the attendance of absentees. Agreed to.

A quorum was obtained and the amendment rejected, 10 to 25.

Mr. Powell moved an amendment that no person of African descent shall be commissioned as an officer. Adopted.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved an amendment, that no person of African descent shall be commissioned as an officer in the service of the United States, except company officers composed exclusively of persons of African descent. Adopted.

The bill was then passed—26 to 16.

Mr. Fessenden called up the internal revenue bill, which was passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the report of the committee of conference on the indemnification bill, at a quarter to 11 o'clock.

Mr. Wall addressed the senate at length. Mr. Powell made a lengthy speech, interrupted occasionally by motions to adjourn, to indefinitely postpone, etc., which were voted down.

Mr. Cowan followed, who urged that it was the duty of citizens to sustain the constituted authorities.

Mr. Powell followed.

At 2 o'clock a. m., a motion to adjourn was rejected. The debate was continued, and at 3 1/2 a. m. Mr. Powell was still speaking. People are seated in the galleries, most of them lying on the benches, many asleep. Several senators asleep, and some smoking in the cloak room.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Specials say General Sigel has resigned. General Kimball of the army of the Potomac has been ordered to report to General Grant.

Representative Bingham will be one of the new court of claims judges.

The President has completed a list of major and brigadier generals—thirty of the former and seventy-five of the latter, and sent them to the President on the 25th of March. General Casey heads the list.

The Senate military committee have reported for confirmation all major generals nominated, except Harburt and Schofield, all brigadiers except Shipley and Nicholas of Maine, Wetzel and Gilbert of Ohio, Roberts of New Jersey, and Stuart of Illinois.

A bill has been passed for the reorganization of an engineer corps. It contains all the material provisions of the negro regiment bill.

Ninety members of congress have signed for a convention at Chicago, on the 1st of June, in favor of the enlargement of the canal between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic.

Tribune's special says there is no truth in the report that McClellan is to be reinstated as general-in-chief.

EDUCATION, March 2.

At the charter election in this city, to-day, the democratic candidate for mayor was elected by 28 majority. The democrats carried the whole ticket.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, March 2.

Special to Times—Memphis, March 2.—Arrivals confirm the capture and sinking of the Indiana by three rebel boats, 80 miles below Vicksburg. The fight lasted several hours. The Indiana surrendered when in a sinking condition. She was run ashore and the crew taken to Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 28th contains Jeff. Davis' proclamation appointing March 27th a day of fasting and prayer.

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Particulars of the Capture of the Queen of the West.

JANESVILLE, Feb. 23.

The federal ram Queen of the West was captured by the rebels at Fort Taylor near Goddard's Landing, eight miles up Red river, a little after dark on Saturday—the 14th inst. She started on the expedition on the Tuesday night previous, with an armament of three 12-pound brass howitzers, one 24 and one 30-pound rifled Parrotts. The ferryboat De Soto accompanied her, and carried a 30-pound Parrott. The crew consisted mainly of negroes. The artilleteria were 20 inexperienced men, detached from the 10th Illinois infantry, under Capt. Connor and Lieut. Tullith. The ram was commanded by Capt. Thompson, of Peoria. Col. Ellet accompanied the expedition, and, as ranking officer, really commanded.

The boat passed the Warrenton batteries without a shot, and met with no molestation above the mouth of Red river. On Thursday morning, she ran down the Atchafalaya a few miles, where she was captured, and destroyed a rebel quartermaster train of seventeen wagons. Returning, she was fired at, on Thursday night, by guerrillas, near Centerville. On Friday, in the morning, Col. Ellet landed and burned all the buildings for miles, in retaliation, destroying half a million dollars' worth of property.

The Queen then proceeded up Red river, and met and captured the Era No. 5, with four hundred and thirty barrels of arms and citizens and a cargo of corn.

The ram and the De Soto came within range of Fort Taylor at 500 yards, about dark, and were immediately fired on. The De Soto fell back, while the ram engaged the fort. The third shot struck the ram, crashing through her decks. Our men fired once at the fort, and then deserted their guns. In the emergency, Col. Ellet ordered the pilot to back out. Attempting to do so, he ran hard aground. The next shot, plunging through the deck, broke the keel off the engine. A succeeding one cut her steam-pipe in two, completely disabling her. Twenty-six of fifty-one white men aboard escaped in boats and on floats. The remainder were captured.

The De Soto transported the survivors to the Era, lying below. Fearing pursuit, she was prepared for a speedy trip up the Mississippi. The De Soto was burned. The Era met the gunboat Indiana near Natchez on Tuesday morning, and, while lying there, the rebel gunboat Will came in sight, pursuing her, but turned back on discovering the Indiana. The Era literally sank a gunboat of batteries and sharpshooters all the while. Twenty-six of fifty-one white men aboard escaped in boats and on floats. The remainder were captured.

Among the prisoners are Capt. Thompson, fatally wounded; first assistant engineer Ed. Taylor, badly scalded; the surgeon, engineer, carpenter, fourteen soldiers, the entire crew, and Finley Anderson, correspondent of the New York Herald.

Col. Ellet reports 6,000 rebel troops and a large supply of cattle fifteen miles below here, on the west side.

The rebels have the following gunboats on Red river: Doubloire, Grand Duke, Duke, Webb, Grand Era, Quitman, and the captured ram.

Everything is dull here. Work is pressed rigorously on the canal. National salutes were fired yesterday by the army and navy.

Capt. Smith, Gen. Frank Blair's commissary of subsistence, is under arrest by order of Gen. Grant.

FROM LAKE PROVINCE.—A private letter to a gentleman of this city from the members of the 15th regiment, dated at Lake Providence, La., February 18th, contains some items of interest. All of McClure's division had been there since the 9th, and the brigade to which the 16th belongs since the 17th. There was very little sickness. The weather had been warm and pleasant, peach trees were in blossom and robins singing. The country around the lake is beautiful, and is settled by wealthy planters, some of whom work as high as 1000 blacks. Contrabands and soldiers were at work opening the levees, and the inhabitants of the country say when the work is done it will draw them all out. For the last three days and nights before the letter was written it had rained incessantly.

The writer says "there are thousands of acres of cotton yet here unplucked, which the contrabands, of whom there are 2,000 here now, will be set at presently. We ought to confiscate enough cotton, mules, horses, &c., down here to pay all expenses of the expedition, and to pay the families now when it is due and when their families need it. Fugitive slaves are coming in daily by scores. Some have been shot, making their escape, and reach our lines badly wounded. I saw one yesterday with a ball hole through his thigh. In a skin a few days ago a negro killed one sea and took another prisoner. The idea that they won't fight for their freedom when occasion requires is exploded down here."

"I am unable to say just what it is to be the order of exercises down here. It looks as if we were going to invade the rebels on the heights of Vicksburg till they are forced to come down for something to eat."—Madison Journal.

McCLELLAN'S HOUSE.—The New York Post, opposing the return of McClellan to his former position, gives among other reasons, that he has so far lost sight of his own proper self-respect, and allowed himself to be bound for the future, as to accept from their hands, in the name of his wife, the gift of a spacious and well-furnished house, the purchase and stocking of which was managed throughout by a notorious "sympathizer," who pays the dues of rebel cabinet officers at club houses.

A cargo of lumber arrived at Milwaukee on Sunday by vessel. This is the first round trip to the lumber region this season from that port.

THE EFFECT THEY ARE PRODUCING.—Col. Heg, of the fifteenth regiment, writes to the governor, in part, as follows: "Our men are in good health and spirits. There is nothing to dampen the ardor of our men, excepting the treason and disloyalty exhibited by the peace democracy at the north. It is having a very disheartening effect in some regiments."

OPENING OF NAVIGATION ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—We think it may safely be said, after to-day, that the navigation of the Mississippi south of us has been resumed. A few days more of such weather will open it to Lake Pepin. The river is at a good stage, and rising.—Galena Advertiser, March 2.

Gen. Carr has been relieved of the command of the St. Louis district by Gen. J. W. Davidson. Carr will report to Curtis for orders. He is anxious for active service.

The amount of money to be paid into the United States treasury, for exemption from military duty, by the Quakers of Indiana, it is said will amount to about two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.—Commissioners have been issued as follows:

2d Regiment.—To 2d Lt. Henry S. Sperry as 1st Lt. company K, vice Eastling discharged.

5th Regiment.—To David H. Moore as 2d Lt. company D, vice Douglas resigned.

8th Regiment.—To Capt. W. B. Britton as major, vice Jefferson promoted.

13th Regiment.—To Ira B. Dutton as 2d Lt. company E, to fill vacancy.

The appointment of Capt. Britton as Major of the 8th will give great satisfaction in this vicinity, where he is well known and highly respected. Faithful and competent, his promotion is not only well deserved in itself, but will be an incentive to fidelity and merit in others.

SOLDIER'S LETTER ENDORSED.—The following verse was written on the back of a soldier's letter recently received in Milwaukee:

Soldier's letter, and many read,
Hard back in place of bread,
For mother's sake, and for the wife,
I'm sorry stamp, but seven months due.

MARRIED.

At the Schuyler House, in this city, on the 1st inst., by H. Patterson, esq., Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, of the City of Madison, and Miss MARY ANN O'BRIEN, of the City of Madison, were united in holy matrimony. In the City of Madison, on the 25th day of February, by the Rev. I. L. MAXWELL, rector of Grace Church, Mr. J. L. O'BRIEN and Miss SARAH W. THOM, of Janesville.

By Rev. W. H. Bernard, of Sheboygan, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Mr. EMMETT ST. JOHN, of La. Prairie, and Miss SARAH B. BAXTON, of Sheboygan.

In Beloit, Sabbath morning, March 1, 1863, by Rev. Leonard, Mr. WILLIAM H. YOUNG, of Beloit, and Miss ELIZA JANE NEWTON, of Beloit.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

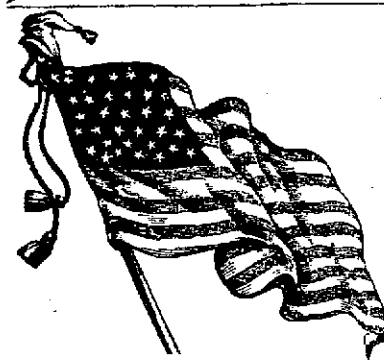
ONE good Cottage House and Lot. The house contains 13 rooms; also a good barn, granary and out-houses. Situated on the 2nd addition on Terrace street, 3 1/2 rods north of the Passenger Depot, in the City of Janesville. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

NOAH DUTTON, middle-wg.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of William Eckelston, deceased.

On the 24th day of March, A. D. 1863, upon reading and filing the petition of Margaret Eckel



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Loss of the Indianapolis.

The capture of the federal gunboat Indianapolis by the rebels is confirmed by the dispatch of Admiral Porter, who censures the commander for not carrying out his instructions. It looks as if the rebels are better prepared to meet our gunboats below Vicksburg than has been supposed. The little resistance made by their passage has been a matter of surprise and comment, but if we send our boats down one at a time, and they are captured, we need not apprehend much difficulty in running by the batteries at Vicksburg. Perhaps, however, our naval commanders have learned enough by past experience to avoid disasters of the kind in the future.

Resignation of Gen. Sigel.

The resignation of this brave and talented officer will be regretted by the whole country. No reason is given, but it may be supposed to be the same which has made Gen. Sigel's position so uncomfortable ever since he was ordered to report at Washington, and that is the insolent treatment of Gen. Halleck. This latter officer considers it a part of his duty to insult or treat with neglect and coldness all officers who do not agree with him in his pro-slavery opinions, or who are not his favorites for other reasons. Gen. Cassius M. Clay says that when he offered his services to Gen. Halleck, he "was received in such manner that Secretary Chase, who was present, and who had urged me to take a command by the most pressing arguments, was satisfied, as well as myself, that I could not serve the country, or my own reputation by entering the service. Justice to the country and my own character for frankness demanded of me to say that I regarded Gen. Halleck as too intensely pro-slavery to do justice to any man of my views of the great political issues pending."

Bank Taxation in Congress.

The conference committee of the two houses of congress on the point of difference on financial measures came to an agreement on Saturday. The report decides that the senate shall recede from the amendment taxing banks prospectively two per cent, and shall adopt the house graduation scale. It further decides that the house shall agree to a tax of one half per cent annually additional to the graduated scale tax, and also to a tax of eight per cent annually on the amount of deposit above the amount of circulation. The committee agrees that the banking law shall be so modified as to impose the same tax on banks to be organized under its provisions as are already imposed on all other banks. This ends the protracted labors over the financial measure, substantially. Mr. Chase is successful, has carried his points, and is henceforth responsible for the results of his own financial schemes.

In the house, on Saturday, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes on the bank duty clause of the finance bill, made a report thereon, which, after explanation by him was adopted by the house.

In the senate, Mr. Sherman made a similar report, but there is no action by that body reported.

What the Rebels think of the Democracy.

The Southern Literary Messenger of January, published at Richmond, has a long article on the war question. It pronounces the scheme of Vallandigham to unite the north-western states with the south as impracticable. "Separation or eternal war is our motto—unless; but it will be time five years hence to enter into particulars." It declares that slavery is their greatest element of power in the confederacy. Slavery, it says, "prevents too heavy an influx from foreign shores of that class of population devoted to mental pursuits, another bulwark against the encroachment of those tendencies to democracy, which have been the Pandora's box of disintegration and ruin to our republic." Those people from "foreign shores" who applauded Train must like this, and democrats ought to appreciate the compliment to their party. Democracy a Pandora's box! And this from "our southern brethren!" But worse than this the Messenger declares that in "the presence of the young confederacy, democracy may veil the features of her prophet and seek in humility and retirement from the theater of active conflict to efface the blood-stained record of her crimes."

We have been telling the democratic party, these many years, that the southern aristocrats despise them, and that slavery is the natural foe of free institutions, but notwithstanding the palpableness of the fact, and the abuse that has been heaped upon them, they still cling to the south, even in its treason. Such servility and want of spirit never was before recorded in the history of the human race.

The number of furloughs granted at the furlough office in Washington, averages two hundred and fifty per day.

Important Resolutions on Foreign Mediation.

The Senate committee on foreign relations have reported a preamble and resolutions on the subject of mediation, which are quite important. The committee, although composed of men of various shades of opinion, were unanimous in their agreement upon these resolutions. They were drawn up by Mr. Sumner, and had the hearty support of Messrs. Davis of Kentucky and Henderson of Missouri, as well as the other members of the committee, and will doubtless be adopted by both houses with nearly equal unanimity. The following is a synopsis of them:

The preamble sets forth the reception of the proposition of mediation from France, and says that, as the idea of intervention may be regarded as practicable by foreign governments, they may be led to proceeding, tending to embarrass friendly relations. It is consequently the duty of congress to prevent misunderstanding by a declaration of opinion.

The first resolution declares, that while congress has accepted foreign mediation on international questions, it cannot receive it from foreign powers in arresting domestic troubles, and will regard a proposition of foreign intervention as unseasonable and inadmissible.

The second resolution sets forth that the United States is grappling with a rebellion which is seeking the destruction of the Republic, to erect a new power whose cornerstone shall be slavery; and that foreign interference can but aid this undertaking, and will consequently be looked upon by us as an unfriendly act.

The third resolution asserts that the rebellion was encouraged by the hope that congress was weak, and that, if it is as weak as this hope, it must yield to the authority of the national government. It is the duty of foreign governments to frankly inform the chiefs of the rebellion that their attempt to found a new government, with slavery as its cornerstone, is offensive to civilization and the moral sense of mankind.

The fourth resolution expresses confidence in the justice of the cause of the United States, which is that of good government and human rights, and announces that the war will be vigorously prosecuted to the end.

The fifth and last of these resolutions directs the transmission of these resolutions to ministers of the United States in foreign countries, that the declarations and protests set forth may be communicated to the governments to which they are accredited.

Arrival of the Ship George Griswold in England.

Our readers will recollect that a ship has been dispatched from this country to England with contributions of flour and wheat for the suffering operatives of Lancashire. The vessel arrived at Liverpool on the 10th of February. We quote the following from the New York Tribune's correspondence:

The Griswold had been telegraphed from the pilot station, and much interest was consequently awakened on her approach. A great number of ships passed us, going out, and they began to display their flags in fine style. At the port near the New Brighton steam ferry landing, the English colors were handsomely dipped, and the ship answered the compliment.

We had the stars and stripes at the mizen, the private signal of the Griswold, at the main, and the British ensign at the fore. The north battery at the commencement of the docks, now saluted us with 21 guns, to which our flag replied. The shipping, as far as could be seen, displayed their colors, and every staff on shore, in sight, in Liverpool and Birkenhead, followed suit. It was a splendid exhibition of national feeling, rising amid the gorgon of sectional strife and above the smoke of war, worthy of being passed into history.

The Liverpool chamber of commerce at once proceeded to take such steps as reflect credit on the gentlemen controlling it. They immediately voted an address to Capt. Hunt, on the arrival and mission of the Griswold, which is published in the Mercury in advance of its presentation. A copy is inclosed.

Persons from Lancashire, Kent, and other places, visited the ship this morning, and will carry back with them many remembrances of the occasion. One gentleman from Manchester, who came there by rail this evening, took with him some specimens of our bread, to show to the suffering masses, as proof positive that relief is at hand.

WHAT OUR SOLDIERS WANT FROM THEIR FRIENDS.—G. H. Stutz, sanitary agent of this state, writing to the Governor from Helena, says that from some oversight vegetable rations have not been issued to the troops in sufficient quantities, and he urges upon the people to contribute such articles as soukroot, turnip and beet pickles, horse radish root, onions, potatoes, beets, turnips, &c. He says the supply of bandages and lint appear abundant.

NEARLY BURNED OUT.—An attempt was recently made to burn out the Appleton Crescent office, and in removing the contents of the office, considerable damage was done. Ryan & Bro.'s loss is estimated at between \$300 and \$400. Damage to the building not over \$100. The whole loss is covered by insurance in the Funa. The Motor thinks it was the work of an incendiary, and says that the office has been threatened with destruction in consequence of the Senator's course in the discharge of his duty as a city official, in one instance, in arresting and bringing to trial a person for selling or procuring liquor for an Indian, and in others in suppressing unlicensed whiskey shops and "hell-holes."

FROM MURFREESBORO.—[Extract from a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Murfreesboro, Feb. 22.]

So far as we can learn, three divisions of Bragg's army (Withers, McGowan's and Cheatham's) are at Shelbyville, twenty-four miles south of this place, at the terminus of a short branch railroad that runs from the main Chattanooga road. The rest of his army is mainly at Tullahoma, on the latter road, a few miles from Shelbyville. Bragg's army seems to be Bragg's present line of defense. I don't think it is a very advantageous line for him, as the north bank of the stream is higher by far, and steeper than the south bank. I speak from personal knowledge of the vicinity of Shelbyville. I don't think the rebel army has been reinforced at all, since the battle of Murfreesboro; at all events, not to the extent of their immense loss in that engagement. The reports of their fortifying about Tullahoma and Shelbyville are confirmed by the fact that the rebels seem to be getting on with their entrenching in going on at Bridgeport and Chattanooga. I need not tell Bragg whether we have been reinforced or not. When Rosecrans marches on him again, he will find out all about it.

Gen. Halleck estimates the number of deserters from the army of the Potomac at 22,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Admiral Porter telegraphs Sec'y Welles as follows:

"I regret to inform you that the Indianapolis has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rebels Webb and Queen of the West attacked her 23 miles from Vicksburg and rammed her until she surrendered, all of which can be traced to a non-compliance with instructions. Don't know particulars."

HALIFAX, March 2.

The steamer Delta, from St. Thomas, Feb. 20th, reports that the rebel privateer Florida captured and burnt on the 12th of Feb., the ship Jacob Bell from China for New York, with a cargo of sixteen hundred tons of tea.

St. Louis, March 1.

Our army lines now extend from Fayetteville westward to Webster's Falls, 16 miles below Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory. A portion of the 10th Illinois cavalry holds Fayetteville, with the 1st Arkansas cavalry. The Harrisonville and Independence stage has been robbed seven times in five weeks by the guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The senate passed the conscription bill at one o'clock this (Monday) morning, just as it came from the house. It is a law, excepting the signature of the President. Seven democratic speeches were made against the bill during yesterday and last night.

The principal provisions of the new law may be summed up thus: All males between 18 and 45, except idiots and those convicted of crime, are to be enrolled and subject to draft by order of the President. The supporter of a widowed mother and the father of motherless small children are exempt if drafted. All other persons drafted can be released from draft by paying \$300, or less if the war department shall decide on a smaller sum. The provost marshals who are to be appointed to enforce the conscription may arrest without warrant all persons charged with treasonable practices, but such persons must be turned over immediately to civil authorities for trial on these charges. The other provisions of the bill relate to court martial, consolidation of reduced regiments, &c., of no general interest to the public at large.

There was no resort to parliamentary tactics to defeat the bill, as has been intimated; but it was again opened in the senate to full and free discussion, and the friends of the measure did not call the roll till its opponents had made all their speeches and offered their amendments.

A. F. Buttrworth, of Carlisle, Pa.; Robert L. Sweeney, of Marion, Ohio; Thos. D. Sullivan, of Fremont, Ohio, and E. J. Foster, of Carroll, Ill., have been appointed executive pension agents.

Gen. John Cochrane's resignation has been accepted by the President. He designs in other fields to continue his support of the war for the Union.

Last night McDowell gave an entertainment to his staff, at his residence in this city. He goes on Monday to organize the court for the investigation of cotton frauds. The place of holding the court has been changed from Cairo to St. Louis.

The reception at the executive mansion to-day was, if anything, larger and more brilliant than any which has yet taken place during this season. The necessary absence of the President in the performance of his public duties at the capital makes it necessary for Mrs. Lincoln to receive alone.

Advices received here to-day state that nearly 100 Union cavalry were captured near Winchester last night. The rebels first captured six of our regiments, who were retaken by the 13th cavalry, who advanced too far afterwards, and were themselves captured in turn.

Among Mr. Seward's dispatches which the President never saw, till they appeared in a printed volume, is number 287, to Minister Adams, in which he says that extreme advocates of African slavery and its most vehement opponents seem to be acting together to precipitate a servile war, the latter by demanding an idea of universal emancipation.

When the President's attention was called to this by the committee of the senate's republican caucus, he declared he had never seen or heard of it before. The senate has concurred in all the house amendments to the conscription bill, and made no new ones. The bill therefore needs only the President's signature to become a law.

The President spent last Saturday in his room in the capitol signing bills and expediting business. The friends of bank taxation are delighted with their success.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 28.

The house of representatives has passed the resolutions of the committee on federal relations, amended so as to include less disloyal paragraphs.

The resolutions protest against the president's proclamation, and abuse him for starting usurpation of power in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; bail with delight the manifestation of a conservative sentiment in the people of the non-slaveholding states. They express adherence to the constitution and Union, and advocate a national and Mississippi valley convention. There is not a word about prosecuting the war to maintain the government; not a word about voting men or means, but only a renunciation of the loyalty of Kentucky.

The senate rejected Mr. Rhea's bill of indictment against the President, only seven out of eighty-two voting for it. The house resolutions were substituted for Mr. Pratt's report and adopted, with the exception of the one calling for a Mississippi convention, which was lost. The house took the matter up again and filibustered until after midnight last night. The rule or ruin spirit prevailed. No decision was reached.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Anthony moved an amendment to exempt persons from the provisions of the enrolling bill on account of religious principles.

Mr. Richardson opposed the amendment.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, thought it unwise to make any distinction in favor of any sect or church.

The amendment was rejected, 14 to 22.

Mr. Richardson moved to strike out the section authorizing the president to commission certain officers. He said it was not worth anything unless it was intended to commission negroes in the army.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., said it was not intended to commission negroes. It was proposed to commission white men for certain regiments.

Mr. Richardson opposed using negroes for anything but labor.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Trumbull moved an amendment to repeal so much of the enrolling act as allows an exemption from the draft on the payment of a sum of money to be fixed by the secretary of war.

After debate the question was put, and no quorum voted.

Mr. Powell moved to adjourn. Rejected.

Mr. Grimes moved to authorize the sergeant-at-arms to request the attendance of absentees.

A quorum was obtained and the amendment rejected, 10 to 25.

Mr. Powell moved an amendment that no person of African descent shall be commissioned as an officer. Adopted.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved an amendment, that no person of African descent shall be commissioned as an officer in the service of the United States, except company officers composed exclusively of persons of African descent. Adopted.

The bill was then passed—25 to 16.

Mr. Trumbull called up the internal revenue bill which was passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the report of the committee of conference on the indemnification bill, at a quarter to 11 o'clock.

Mr. Wall addressed the senate at length. Mr. Powell made a lengthy speech, interrupted occasionally by motions to adjourn, to indefinitely postpone, etc., which were voted down.

Mr. Cowan followed, who urged that it was the duty of citizens to sustain the constitution. Rejected.

Mr. Powell followed.

At 2 o'clock a. m., a motion to adjourn was rejected. The debate was continued, and at 3:15 a. m. Mr. Powell was still speaking. People are still in the galleries, most of them lying on the benches, many asleep. Several senators asleep, and some smoking in the cloak room.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Specials General Sigel has resigned. General Kimball of the army of the Potomac has been ordered to report to General Grant.

Representative Bingham will be one of the new court of claims judges.

The President has completed a list of major and brigadier generals—thirty of the former and seventy-five of the latter, and will send them to the senate on the 5th of March. General Casey heads the list.

The Senate military committee have reported for confirmation all major generals nominated, except Hubert and Schofield; all brigadier generals, except Sherman and Nicholson of Maine, Weitzel and Gilbert of Ohio, Roberts of New Jersey, and Stuart of Illinois.

A bill has been passed for the reorganization of an engineer corps. It contains all the material provisions of the negro regiment bill.

Ninety members of congress have signed a call for a convention at Chicago, on the 1st Tuesday of June, in favor of the enlargement of the Mississippi and the Atlantic.

Tribune's special says there is no truth in the report that McClellan is to be reinstated as general-in-chief.

MUSKOGEE, March 2.

At the charter election in this city, to-day, the democratic candidate for mayor was elected by 28 majority. The democrats carried the whole ticket.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, March 3.

Special to Times—Memphis, March 2.—Arrivals confirm the capture and sinking of the Indianola by three rebel boats, 30 miles below Vicksburg. The fight lasted several hours. The Indianola surrendered when in a sinking condition. She was run ashore and the crew taken to Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 25th contains Jeff. Davis' pronouncement appointing March 27th a day of fasting and prayer.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal from Vicksburg, 23d, writes that an enormous fire appeared this morning. Everything looks as though the enemy was about ready to commence an attack.

Persons acquainted with the country on the Yazoo Pass and Cold Water river say, if the enemy succeed in getting gunboats in the Cold Water they can never get out, and an army of 10,000 could hold at bay and destroy an invading force of 150,000.

NEW YORK, March 3.

Flour dull and 50c lower. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 10c better, more doing. Stocks down. Gold lower, 71½.

CINCINNATI, March 3.

A special to the Commercial, from Murfreesboro, 2d, says: An expedition, comprising 2,000 cavalry and infantry, left Murfreesboro, yesterday, and encountered the enemy at Bradyville. After several fighting the enemy was driven from the town. Loss 8 killed, 20 wounded, and 89 captured; also, 300 new saddles and accoutrements and a lot of official orders, baggage, etc. The enemy were a portion of Morgan's division. Our loss half theirs.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

SENATE.—Mr. Powell spoke till half past three, when he moved to adjourn, rejected. Mr. Bayard spoke till half past four against the bill. The question the record was agreed to the report of the conference committee. The chairman, Pomeroy, declared the report agreed to, at a quarter to five the senate adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 3.

The steamer Chickering from New Orleans 23d has arrived. It is believed the rebels are converting the Harriet Lane into an iron clad gunboat. The Essex picked up near Port Hudson four torpedoes, each containing 200 pounds of powder. The rebels below Baton Rouge and in St. Charles parish have been made as against overflows. Orders have been issued by Gen. Banks forbidding the taking away of negroes from any of the plantations by any officer or other person in the United States service without authority from headquarters.

LET UNION MEN ORGANIZE.—At the request of republicans and Union men from other portions of the state, we republish the preamble and constitution recently adopted by the Union League of this city, as a good model for Union men to organize upon throughout the state. It is broad enough to admit all except copperheads.—Madison Journal.

We can cordially endorse this recommendation. The preamble and constitution of the Union League of Madison were copied from the preamble and constitution of the Union Club of the City of Janesville; the former being the same in substance there is not identical in language, and at least nine-tenths of the latter being an exact copy, without the change of a letter or a syllable. This "model" statement of the reasons for such an organization, and the constitution for it, were prepared by B. B. Eldredge, esq., of this city, and is as good for imitation in other parts of the state as in Madison. We hope and expect our Madison friends will do credit to their Janesville parent.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR INDIANA, four persons have been convicted of treason, in offering resistance to the capture of deserters. No sentence has yet been passed upon them.

ICE—EARLY NAVIGATION ANTICIPATED.—The Detroit Tribune remarks that there is little probability that we shall have any colder weather during the season, it is believed that navigation will be resumed at an early day.

Particulars of the Capture of the Queen of the West.

IN SHIP OF VICKSBURG, Feb. 23.

Via Cairo, Feb. 28.

The federal ram Queen of the West was captured by the rebels at Fort Taylor near Gordon's Landing, eighty miles up Red river, a little after dark on Saturday, the 14th inst. She started on the expedition on the Tuesday night previous, with an armament of three 12-pound brass howitzers, one 24 and one 30-pound rifled Parrotts. The ferryboat De Soto accompanied her, and carried a 30-pound Parrott. The crew consisted mainly of negroes. The artillerists were 20 inexperienced men, detached from the 10th Illinois infantry, under Capt. Connor and Lieut. Tutthill. The ram was commanded by Capt. Thompson, of Florida. Col. Ellet accompanied the expedition, and, as ranking officer, really commanded.

The boat passed the Warrenton batteries without a shot, and met with no molestation above the mouth of Red river. On Thursday morning, she ran down the Atchafalaya a few miles, which was captured, and destroyed a rebel quartermaster train of seventeen wagons. Returning, she was fired at, on Thursday night, by guerrillas, near Centerville. On Friday, in the morning, Col. Ellet landed and burned all the buildings for miles, in retaliation, destroying half a million dollars' worth of property.

The Queen then proceeded up Red river, and met and captured the Era No. 5, with fourteen soldiers, two officers, and several citizens and a cargo of corn.

The ram and the De Soto came within range of Fort Taylor at 500 yards, about dark, and were immediately fired on. The De Soto fell back, while the ram engaged the fort. The third shot struck the ram, and she blew up. On Friday, the Queen fired once at the fort, and then deserted their guns. In the emergency, Col. Ellet ordered the pilot to back out. Attempting to do so, he ran hard aground. The next shot, plunging through the deck, broke the lever of the engine. A succeeding one cut her steam-pipe in two, completely disabling her. Twenty-six of fifty-one white men aboard escaped in boats and on floats. The remainder were captured.

The De Soto transported the survivors to the river below. Hearing pursuit, she was prepared for a speedy trip up the Mississippi. The De Soto was burned. The Era met the gunboat Indianola near Natchez on Tuesday morning, and, while lying there, the rebel gunboat Will came in sight, pursuing her, but turned back on discovering the Indianola. The Era literally ran a gauntlet of batteries and sharpshooters all the way, but escaped miraculously. The Indianola is still below.

Among the prisoners are Capt. Thompson, fatally wounded; first assistant engineer Ed. Taylor, badly scalded; the surgeon, engineer, carpenter, fourteen soldiers, the entire crew, and Finley Anderson, correspondent of the New York Herald.

Col. Ellet reports 6,000 rebel troops and a large supply of cattle fifteen miles below here, on the west side.

Rebels have the following gunboats on Red river: Doubloon, Grand Duke, Duke, Webb, Grand Era, Quitman, and the captured ram.

Everything is dull here. Work is pressed vigorously on the canal. National salutes were fired yesterday by the army and navy.

Capt. Smith, Gen. Frank Blair's commissary of subsistence, is under arrest by order of Gen. Grant.

FROM LAKE PROVIDENCE.—A private letter to a gentleman of this city from the surgeon of the 1st Maine, dated at Lake Providence, La., February 18th, contains some items of interest. All of McArthur's division had been there since the 9th, and the brigade to which the 16th belongs since the first. There was very little sickness. The weather had been warm and pleasant, peach trees were in blossom and robins singing. The country around the lake is beautiful, and is settled by wealthy planters, some of whom work as high as 1000 black Contrabands and soldiers were at work opening the levees, and the inhabitants of the country say when the work is done it will drive them all out. For the last three days and nights before the letter was written it had rained incessantly.

The writer says "there are thousands of acres of cotton yet here unpicked, which the contrabands, of whom there are 2,000 here now, will be set to presently. We ought to contract against cotton, mules, horses, &c., down here to pay all expenses of the expedition, and to pay the soldiers now when it is due and when their families need it. Fugitive slaves are coming in daily by scores. Some have been shot in making their escape, and reach our lines badly wounded. I saw one yesterday with a ball hole through his thigh. To a skirmish a few days ago a negro killed one seer and took another prisoner. The idea that they won't fight for their freedom that occasion requires is exploded down here."

"I am unable to say just what is to be the order of exercises down here. It looks as if we were going to insult the rebels on the heights of Vicksburg till they are forced to come down for something to eat."—Madison Journal.

McClellan's House.—The New York Post, opposing the return of McClellan to his former position, gives among other reasons, that he has so far lost sight of his own proper self-respect, and allowed himself to be bound for the future, as to accept from their hands, in the name of his wife, the gift of a spacious and well-furnished house, the purchase and stocking of which was managed throughout by a notorious "sympathizer," who pays the dues of rebel cabinet officers at club houses.

A cargo of lumber arrived at Milwaukee on Sunday by vessel. This is the first round trip to the lumber region this season from that port.

THE EFFECT THEY ARE PRODUCING.—Col. Heg, of the 15th regiment, writes to the governor, in part, as follows: "Our men are in good health and spirits. There is nothing to dampen the ardor of our men, excepting the treason and disloyalty exhibited by the peace democracy at the north. It is having a very disheartening effect in some regiments."

OPENING OF NAVIGATION ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—We think it may safely be said, after to-day, that the navigation of the Mississippi south of us has been resumed. A few days more of such weather will open it to Lake Pepin. The river is at a good stage, and rising.—Galena Advertiser, March 2d.

Gen. Carr has been relieved of the command of the St. Louis district by Gen. J. W. Davidson. Carr will report to Curtis for orders. He is anxious for active service.

The amount of money to be paid into the United States treasury, for exemption from military duty, by the Quakers of Indiana, it is said will amount to about two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.—Commissioners have been issued as follows:

2d Regiment.—To 2d Lt. Henry S. Sperry as 1st Lt. company K, vice Eastlinger discharged.

5th Regiment.—To David H. Moore as 2d Lt. company D, vice Douglas resigned.

8th Regiment.—To Capt. W. B. Britton as major, vice Jefferson promoted.

13th Regiment.—To Ira B. Dutton as 2d Lt. company B, to fill vacancy.

The appointment of Capt. Britton as Major of the 8th will give great satisfaction in this vicinity, where he is well known and highly respected. Faithful and competent, his promotion is not only well deserved in itself, but will be an incentive to fidelity and merit in others.

SOLDIER'S LETTER ENDORSED.—The following verse was written on the back of a soldier's letter recently received in Milwaukee:

Soldier's letter, and many red,
Hard task in place of bread,
Postscript on the back of the letter,
I'm very stamp, but seven months due.

MARRIED.

At the Schuyler House, in this city, on the 1st inst. by H. A. Patterson, and Mr. WILLIAM CARLSON, of Durbin, and Miss ANN DYKEMAN, of Johnsonville. In the city of Madison, on the 28th day of February, by the Rev. L. L. MAXWELL, rector of Grace Church, on VILLIE D. BLANCH and Miss SARAH W. THUR, of Janesville.

By Rev. W. H. Burnard, of Shopley, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. BARNETT, of Hill, La. Prairie, and Miss SARAH S. JAXTON, of Shopley.

In Berlin, La. Prairie, March 1, 1863, by Rev. Levi Farnum, Mr. WILLIAM H. FOOTE, of Hartland, Wis., and Miss ELIA JANE NEWTON, of Berlin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For Sale.

ONE good Cottage House and Lot. The house contains 12 rooms; also a good barn, granary and other out buildings situated in Mitchell's 2d addition, on Trossen road, 3 1/2 rods northwest of the Passenger Depot in the city of Janesville. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

NUAH DUTTON.

Janesville, March 3d, 1863.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of William Eckstein, deceased.

ON this 3d day of March, A. D. 1863, upon reading of said petition of Margaret Eckstein, widow, of said deceased, stating that he last died in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, died intestate on the 20th day of February, 1863, leaving property in said county, and praying that she may be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased, it is ordered, that application be heard in the city of Janesville, on the first Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, each in each week, prior to the day of said hearing, in the Janesville Daily Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in said city.

AMOS P. PRIOR, Rock County Judge.

Found.

IN the street, in this city, a Hunting Coa Watch. The owner is requested to prove property and return it to him.

WM. F. BURROUGHS.

Janesville, March 2d, 1863.

WANTED.

FROM forty to eighty acres of land lying in Rock or Grant County, Wisconsin, and willing to sell may apply to Adam Apple, next door to Western Bakery, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, March 2d, 1863.

me262d-w1

Fire Department.

NOTICE is hereby given that the members of the Fire Department of the city of Janesville, will meet at the Engine House of Water Works Fire Engine Company No. 2, on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1863, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of negotiating and recommending to the common council an appointment, one chief engineer, one first assistant engineer and the second assistant engineer, for the ensuing year.

OTS & SHOES.

NEW GOODS

AT
Y'S BOOT & SHOE STORE
now in store the largest, and best assorted
BOOTS AND SHOES
in this market. All of which were purchased at the recent advance and are offered at the
*Men's, French Calf and Kid Boots,
Men's American Calf and Kid Boots,
Men's Water Proof Boots,
Men's Thick Sole
and Youth's Cowhide Turned Boots.*

all kinds and quantities,
Castings, Glove Cuffs, Kid, Goat and Calf Hoofers,
Halmoxia, Gutters, &c., &c.
Men's and Children's' Work, all styles.
Men's & Misses' Anklets.
 Superior article for wet or cold weather.
LADIES' AND GENTS'—
BOOTS, BUFFALO OVER-SHOES, &c.
Buck Gloves and Mittens.
MADE TO ORDER.

and **EASTERN WORK**
variety. I am also manufacturing to order
conceivable style of work for men, boys
and children, and at prices that will
CUSTOM MADE WORK
in quality and lower in price than can be
obtained elsewhere.
J. C. BAILEY,
Main st., six doors south of Milwaukee st.
formerly in Myers' Block. **oc24dwf**

just received a large and well assorted stock of
LEATHER,
 FROM THE BEST
 and European Tanneries!
 ALSO
FINDINGS
 descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand
 a full assortment of the

and examine my Stock and Prices,
J. G. BAILEY.

CK COUNTY BANK,
ville, Wisconsin

Directors:
IAN, J. J. H. PEAR, J. N. OROSHY,
J. B. W. SMITH, S. G. BAILEY,
JESSE MILLS.

Attention paid to collections
in the principal cities of the United
States.
Cheques, Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit,
and Gold and Silver at the most advan-

LIDAY BOOKS.
 Best assortment of
'Toy Books'
 brought to this market, now opening at the
 LITERARY EMPORIUM,
 Corner Store, where the
Book Hangs on the Corner.
 101 N. 3rd St. O'J. DEARBORN.
HENRY PILCHER,
 San Builder,

for the Church and Parlor Organs of
reption. He will also give attention to the
TUNING & REPAIRING
of
Pianos and Melodeons,
or any part of the state. His long expe-
rience enables him to guarantee entire satis-
faction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
He may be left to Wilson's music store, Lappin's
or Mr. P. W. London, east side of Hyatt
at the residence on Court Street, lately oc-
cupied by Jackman, &c.

of long experience and established reputation for him the patronage of the public in business.

H. W. SPALDING.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC!
Miss Margaret B. West,
Elit of Piano Fict and Singing on the newest
and approved principles. Particular attention to time and style. Lessons given (if desired) at her residence.

JUST RECEIVED
at the
Des Moines Literary Emporium,
CORNER STONE,
ON Invoice of Photographic Albums, some
of the new styles imported from France, Call
line.
D. J. DRABOOK.

received, a fine assortment of Ladies Gown and
Coat, Kilt, Gost and Lading, firect, firect, firect,
w. w. w. They are beauties. At
MINERS.
overshoes at Cost!
Buffalo and Buffalo covered, Women's Buffalo
formally, Arctic and Ladies Snow Boots, at
at MINERS.
w. w. w. Sign of the Big Boot.
FOR SALE!
At a Great Sacrifice.

In a good neighborhood, a very desirable
 country residence, one half mile north of
 Inglewood, stocked with ornamental shrub-
 and trees.
 I have two year old colts in Rock county, I
 have a wagon, 1 drag, 1 cultivator, 1 plow,
 and will sell cheap for cash, by calling on
 me, on Holmes street, first house east of
 residence of E. O. Squatling.
 A. MANSFIELD
 16, February 4th, 1863. follow

Great Wall Paper Depot
 Ahead of the World

E, STYLES AND PRICES,
 have received a few hundred rolls of our spring
 terms of
ALL PAPER,
 which may be found the choicest styles ever
 this market.
 ber, that the place to buy.
L PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS

TATIONERY
Description, cheaper than elsewhere in the
the corner of Jackson & Smith's new block.
BINDING
neatness and dispatch.
O. J. DEARBORN,
34, 1663.
Jad16f

ng and Knitting Machines.
underground has opened a shop in West Mil-
street, one door east of Palmer & Son's

Angela Sewing and Knitting Machine will do all kinds of Knitting, and Dutch-
neatness and dispatch.

MRS. W.M. ADDY.

& Brown Cotton Rags Wanted.

20,000 pounds of clean, white cotton rags
10,000 pounds of brown cotton rags, and will
pay for the white six cents per lb.; for the
brown four cents per lb.

R. B. MITCHELL, Grocer,
3 doors west of Central Bank.

French Embroideries.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after November 17th, 1892:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	8:45 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Chicago & N. W. north,	8:45 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Chicago & N. W. south,	8:45 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Madison, through,	8:45 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Madison & way,	8:45 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P. M., and on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 8 P. M.		
Overland mail to Madison close Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P. M., and on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 8 P. M.		
Overland mail to St. Louis close Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 P. M.		
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 12 M. to 2 P. M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Mr. Brown's Lecture.

The lecture of Mr. T. W. Brown will be delivered next Friday evening at Lappin's Hall, and arrangements have been made to have it a free one. There are few more effective speakers in the country than Mr. Brown, and with such absorbing topics as now agitate the country, there will be no difficulty in the selection of a subject which will interest all who attend.

Second Ward Schools.

Messrs. Editors:—At the earnest solicitation of several of the patrons of the second ward schools, we, the undersigned, beg leave to present to you for publication the following report of our schools for the past month:

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Number enrolled, 70. Average per cent. of attendance, 98. None tardy.

First in Scholarship: 4th grade, Loretta Marble; Emmett Miles; 3d grade, Eddie Gordon; George R. Story.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Number enrolled, 115. Average per cent. of attendance, 94. Number tardy, 1.

First in Scholarship: 2d grade, Orpheus Gilmore, Charles Mosher; 1st grade, Willie Vosburgh.

Please allow us to return our sincere thanks to the patrons and pupils of the second ward for their untiring efforts in procuring regular and prompt attendance. May they continue to give us their kind cooperation and assistance, that we may attain a higher standard of excellence in the future.

TEACHERS OF THE SECOND WARD.

CONTINUED TWO DAYS LONGER.—The concert and levee, at Lappin's Hall, by Miss Marsh and Little Dollie Dutton, continue this and to-morrow evening, and to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. In spite of the storm, large audiences were present yesterday. To-morrow afternoon the scholars of the public schools are to be admitted in bodies for 10 cents each, regardless of age. It will be a rich treat for them. We can assure our readers that these concerts and levees are just what the advertisements and programmes represent them to be.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.—The following is the record of interments at Oak Hill Cemetery for the month of February, 1893:

DATE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	SEX.	BY.
Feb. 1.	William Woodcock,	Janesville,	62	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 2.	Thomas DeBart,	Janesville,	61	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 3.	Wm. Taylor,	Janesville,	47	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 4.	James W. Dixon,	Janesville,	47	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 5.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 6.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 7.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 8.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 9.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 10.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 11.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 12.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 13.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 14.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 15.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 16.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 17.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 18.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 19.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 20.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 21.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 22.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 23.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 24.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 25.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 26.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 27.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 28.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 29.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.
Feb. 30.	John Schmitt,	Janesville,	29	M.	W. H. B.

INITIATION OF SPRING.—Mild, gentle and ethereal spring introduced herself in this vicinity in the frozen snow storm of the year. A hard, frozen ground would have given us a luxury we have not enjoyed the last winter—a day or two of sleighing. To-day the sun is wiping out the pittance of snow the earth retained.

OAK HILL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association was held on the 16th ult., and James Sutherland, E. L. Dimock, J. L. Kimball elected trustees. A resolution was adopted recommending the purchase of additional grounds for the cemetery. At a subsequent meeting of the trustees, John L. Kimball was elected president, J. C. Jenkins treasurer, and L. J. Barrows secretary. The board of trustees have purchased sixteen acres of land adjoining the cemetery on the north, and will, we understand, spend a liberal amount in generally improving and ornamenting the grounds. The association is in a prosperous condition, free from debt, and with ample means to conduct its pecuniary affairs successfully.

Messrs. J. L. Kimball, L. J. Barrows and J. C. Jenkins are the executive committee for the ensuing year. The stockholders may be assured that the business of the association will be faithfully and correctly managed by them.

"NEARLY A MUSE."—The Monitor seems to be surprised to think that the "abolitionist" referred to under the above head, declined "trying the thing on" with the half dozen copperheads by whom he was assaulted. It is enough to say that the abolitionist held his own until the copperheads were reinforced by several rounds of whisky and other combustibles, whereupon the said abolitionist being out of ammunition held a council of war and resolved upon changing his base as a strategic movement, which he accomplished in good order. By the way, why does not the enterprising local of the Monitor give its readers a description of the brilliant charge which was made last Saturday evening upon the bulwarks and outer railing of "one" of the other "hotels" in the city. It is said that he was there. Will he tell us if any one was wounded.

NO COPPERHEAD.

FIREMEN'S CAUTIONS.—The delegates appointed by the different fire companies for the purpose of making nominations for chief engineer and two assistant engineers for the next year, are requested to meet at the house of Washington Engine Co. No. 3, on Thursday evening, March 6th, at 7 o'clock.

J. NORTH,

Chairman Committee No. 3.

Last week over three hundred contrabands came within our lines at Falmouth. Some of them came from as far south as North Carolina.

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT followed by a severe, protracted, and distressing cough, croup, asthma, and other pulmonary troubles, directly threatened parts and given most instant relief.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts and give most instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup, they are beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be considered the most valuable remedy for all such troubles. No more general remedy with less limitations. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. PUFFY SWOLLEN AND SICKENED should use the Troches. Military Officers and Soldiers who over-take the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

S-T-1860-X.

Drake's Plantation Bitters.—They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent malarial and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best blood purifier in the world. They make the weak man strong, and an exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated California Bitter, and other pure ingredients. They are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to sailors, miners, and those who are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
123 Broadway, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, March 3, 1893.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter, 1.20; 25; good to extra milling spring, 1.16; 25; fair to good shipping milling, 1.04; 14; rejected qualities 50c; 10.

BARLEY—choice samples, 1.06; 14; 40c per 50 lbs, and 90c; 10c common to fair.

RYE—In good request at 70c 50 per 100 lbs.

CORN—pure white dent 50c per 100 lbs.; yellow and mixed less 40c; ear 20c; 10c; 10c; 10c.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 40c 10c per bushel.

BEANS—choice white 1.04; 14; 75c per 100 lbs, common to fair 60c 10c.

TIMOTHY SEED—less active at \$1.00, 2.00 per 40 lbs.

EGGS—fresh, Table per dozen.

BUTTER—plenty at 12c; good to choice roll.

FLOUR—spring, at retail 3.00; 30c, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 40c; 10c; 10c; 10c.

HIDES—Green, to 6c; 14; Dry, 11c 14.

DRESSED HOGS—at 4.50; 47c per 100 lbs for heavy lots and 8.00; 47c for light.

Books, Books.

We have just received a large lot of the publications of the

American Tract Society, Boston,

comprising some of the most

Attractive Books Published

for Sabbath Schools and family reading, at the corner

of

O. J. DEARBORN.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

A large and enthusiastic supply of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Standard, Historical, Scientific

and

Juvenile Books,

together with a choice variety of

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

at the

Regular Literary Emporium.

at

J. SUTHERLAND.

FURNITURE AT OLD PRICES!

WISHING to close out my entire stock of Furniture, I shall sell at

Old Prices

for the next 30 days, which will give those in want of such goods a rare opportunity to purchase, as goods in this line have

Advanced from 25 to 50 per Cent.

I keep all kinds of

Parlor, Chamber and Common Furniture,

looking glasses, spring beds and mattresses,

in fact everything usually kept in a first class Furniture Store. All kinds of

TURNING DONE TO ORDER.

Any one in need of such goods will find at least 25 per cent by giving us a call.

W. H. ASHCRATE.

Main street, next door to McKee & Bro., Janesville, Wis.

Wilson's Music Store!

Below is a list of

New Music

this day received at Wilson's Music Store,

Lappin's Block, 3d Street.

SIXTY-THREE is the Jubilee: Oh, Tule on the Bat-

tle, Call Ten, Nine, Eight, Little Lullaby; Sad-

ness Notes; Waltz So Sweet; Over the Hills and

Farther Home; The Old Folks at Home; The

Swanee Song; The Old Folks at Home; The

Swanee Song; The Old Folks at Home; The

Swanee Song; The Old Folks at Home; The

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Swanee Song; The Old Folks at Home; The

The Time Has Come at Last

WHEAT OUR

Immense Stock

OF

Fall and Winter Goods

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

even at a

SACRIFICE!!

THE Spring Campaign will soon commence and we are determined to be, as usual,

Prepared to Carry on the War!

and we know of no better way to begin than with a

NEW & CHOICE STOCK.

We shall offer our Splendid Assortment of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Hosiery,

Gloves, &c., &c. at

at and below cost. Our stock

DRESS GOODS

is much heavier than it should be at this season, and

consists of over

\$20,000 Worth

of choice English and Venetian Worsts, Broche Repps,

Velvet Cloaks, Heavy American Grapes, Orleans

Cloaks, French and German Velvets, choice cottons

in double twilled all wool

FRENCH MERINOS,

printed and plain, selling at 8 shillings, worth 12s.

ENGLISH MERINOS,

plain and printed, selling at 6d, worth 8s.

CASHMERE PLAIDS,

in all wool and Union. Over 1,000 pieces of

selected styles.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Two thousand heavy all wool Blanket and Square

Shawls in all desirable patterns and colors, including

the celebrated Scotch and Irish Shawls, in the

balance of our Cloaks (made to our own order) in

Silks, Heavy Cloaks, (Kangaroo, &c., &c., all trimmed

in the richest style, at 50%.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

The remaining stock at less than cost.

Five French, Swiss and Irish

EMBROIDERIES,

in Collars and Sleeves, separate and in sets. All our

Hoods and Nubias at Cost.

Our splendid stock of

WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES

at Cost!

All the above have been imported direct or bought

at the New York closing out, and are, before the

late tremendous advance in the price of gold and for-

exchange, thereby enabling us to sell at from 25

to 40 per cent less than present value. In addition to

the above we shall continue to dispose of our main-

stock of

Domestic Cotton Goods

(purchased in the months of April, May and June last),

at prices with which there can be

NO COMPETITION.

We shall sell the following goods at annexed prices:

4 Children's circular 4 Children's leather belts

combs for 25c

2 Children's circular 2 Children's leather belts

combs for 25c

2 Children's circular 2 Children's leather belts

combs for 25c

2 Children's circular 2 Children's leather belts

combs for 25c

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combs for 25c

2 Children's circular 2 Children's leather belts

combs for 25c

NEW GOODS

FOR

Fall and Winter Trade.

RIORDAN & LEECH

offer a choice selection of

DESIRABLE GOODS!

consisting of the latest styles of

Dress Goods, &c.

Charles O Pittspon, def'ts.
 The defendant and by virtue of a judgment
 rendered and returned in the above

A closure and sale rendered in the above
tion on the 7d day of December, A D 1
Camstock, a referee duly appointed for su
by said court, will sell at public auction, to

city of Janesville, in said county, on
THE 13th DAY of MARCH NE
 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following
 real estate situate in the city of Janesville

county and state of Wisconsin, and known and designated as lot number four (4) in Willard's addition of lot number one (1) of Mitchell's addition to the village, being twenty-two (22) feet on Milwaukee street and one hundred and ten (110) feet in depth, according to the recorded plat of said subdivision thereof as shall be necessary to make the same conform to the plat of said subdivision.

by virtue of said judgment.—Dated Decr
1862. H. N. COMSTOCK

CLARKE COUNTY—ROCK COUNTY
James H. Knowlton, * Moses S. Prichard and son aged Jonas B. Tracy, administrator of A. S. Wood, deceased, Elizabeth E. Wood, Emily J. Wood, Abiel M. Wood, E. George L. Bellows and George E. Lyster.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the court and also rendered in the above case on the tenth day of December, A. D. 1902, in

KNOWLTON & JACKSON, Plffs Attys.

Sheriff's Sale.
IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK CO.
A D Conant, plff, vs Jeromiah Moriarty,
BY virtue of two several executions I
said court, bearing date on the 2d
1862, each in favor of said plaintiff and
said sheriff, ten is and a penny after

ly parallel with River street across said lot twenty-two feet on 'ol seven in said add

westerly parallel with said Pleasant street
 to the east line of land sold to Henry R.
 southerly along said ray line of said land
 said Neato to the place of beginning.—Data
 30th, 1862. E. J. M. PUT
 d-5019w Sheriff of Rock

ROCK COUNTY, TOWN OF JOHNSON
 T. Marshall, Clerk.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment given and also rendered in the above case on the 20th day of January, 1863, in

Wm A Lawrence, a referee specially appointed for such purpose, will sell at public sale the highest bidder, at the front door of the City Bank, in the city of Jacksonville in said county, **THE 25th DAY OF APRIL NE** at 2 o'clock P.M., all that parcel of real estate in the said city of Jacksonville, and described as a certain tract of land conveyed by the

Lucius Burnham against Harriet M. McArthur of Bristol McArthur deceased and as executor of the said Harriet McArthur deceased.

I. K. McArthur, infant heir of Krist McArthur, deceased; John Dixon, Richard Eddy, Carolinne Lucinda Johnson, Miriam Johnson, McArthur, Mary McArthur, a minor; L. McArthur, Arthur, his wife, Sarah M. George, Thomas Roda A. Wight, Joseph W. Wight and E. N. Wight, all co-defendants, for the same reasons, and also respondents to the bill of interpleur.

the west side of the public road between the

burnham's farm and the farm owned a said mortgage by James Chamberlain, a west side of said road to the center of the road on the center of section twenty-six, along the center of said road to land then owned by Lawrence, thence south twenty cubic to W H Meloy, thence west twenty chains, to the center of Turtle Creek, thence west to the center of Turtle Creek to the place of

and as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on account of such interest and expenses of sale, and as may be held by the court to be just, without material injury to the parties interested in the property.

January 21st, 1863. H. T. PIERCE
SHERIFF OF ROCK COUNTY
BENNETT, CROSBY & GIERNE
Plaintiff's Attorneys

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK CO.
The State of Wisconsin vs. William E. Smith
M. J. Maynor, Cashier of the Home National Bank

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and sale rendered in the above case on the 21st day of January, 1863, I, plaintiff against the defendants, I shall sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described premises, to-wit: Lot 1, in the block of the Milwaukee street, in front of the Rock

George M Murray agt Eugene P Kend
dall, his wife, and Thomas Tup
Murray and the estate of a Ind

the front door of the post office, in the
ville, Rock county, Wis., on

THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH,

10-10-68

